coats that were exposed to

goods do not show enough

LL THE TARIFF REDUCTION RE-PUBLICANS ARE WHALING TO GIVE.

lembers of the House Ways and Means Committee Agree on a Cuban Proposition.

ISK A RECIPROCITY TREATY

ND OFFER A CONCESSION OF 20 PER CENT. IN TARIFF DUTIES,

rovided Cuba Enacts Our Immigration Laws-Rumor that Secretary Hitchcock Will Retire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Republican e. who have been considering the ques- necessary were secured." on of concessions to Cuba at several meetigs during the week, reached an agreenent this afternoon which is considered a ictory for those who have favored tariff oncessions to that fsland. The action taken vas the adoption of the following resolu-

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the maority members of this committee (subject o the approval of the Republican caucus, o be held as soon as practicable), that the ommittee report a bill in substance auhorizing the President to negotiate a recirocity treaty with the Cuban republic when established, providing for the entry f our products into Cuba on such terms as hall be deemed by him to be advantageous o us; provided, however, that such treaty nall secure for our products going into uba duties less than those allowed to ther countries substantially equivalent to he concession made by us; that the conderation upon our part for such treaty hall be a concession of 20 per cent. of our ariff duties upon imports, the products of uba, upon this condition: That Cuba shall

By the terms of this resolution the propoition agreed on by the Republican mem- | er, "what you do not know." b a Republican caucus to be held next ly Representative Long, of Kansas, except Mr. Tillman, continuing his speech, read hat the amount of the concession is cut in alf, and the condition precedent-that uba enact our immigration laws-is added. y a conference at the White House beween the President and Representatives prosvenor of Ohio, Russell of Connecticut nd Dalzell of Pennsylvania, all of whom ave heretofore stood out against any form reciprocity provisions. The action of he Republican members was unanimous.

It is announced that in view of the reorts of the cattlemen now occupying the tiowa and Comanche Indian lands in Oklaoma that they will be unable to remove heir herds by April 1, the date set for the pening of bids for new leases, the Presient has given instructions to postpone he letting of new leases until July 1 next, the ranges can be cleared by that time, nd if not to grant a further postponement ntil July 1, 1963. The question of which ate shall be fixed upon is to be deterlined by the secretary of the interior.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has defined the invitation of President Rooseelt to attend the banquet at the White louse in honor of Prince Henry, assigng as a reason ill health.

A persistent rumor was in circulation -day that Secretary Long's retirement om the Cabinet would be followed by that Secretary Hitchcock. No confirmation the rumor could be obtained.

XXX

The Navy Department has received a ablegram from Rear Admiral Frederic odgers, senior squadron commander on Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. David D. orter and First Lieut. A. S. Williams, arine corps, who recently underwent such reat hardships in the march of the manes across Samar, was steadily improvig and there was no cause for anxiety.

The presentation of the protocol drawn nder the direction of Martinez Silvez, the plombian minister here, and providing for transfer to the United States governnt of the necessary rights incident to building of a Panama canal in case at route is selected, has been deferred several days. Cable advices just refved from Bogota ask that the presentaon of the document be postponed until ie arrival at Washington of instructions om the seat of the Colombian governent. These are expected to arrive on the ext mail steamer from Colombia, which Tuesday next.

Supplementing the large number of petiidles in Cuba for relief in the shape of a duction of tariff duties, the President is received a petition from Ramon Rivera id other representatives of the assembly the delegates from the various tobaccobrking industries of Cuba, which met in avana on the 9th inst. The petition reles the great crisis confronting Cuba id "In the name of 30,000 workingmen who ar hunger calling at their doors" they

The President to-day sent the following mination to the Senate: George L. Siescht, United States marshal of the westn district of Texas.

Brigadier General Francis L. Guenther, ently promoted from colonel of artillery, s placed on the retired list of the army day on account of age.

Most of the trains arriving in Washington from two to three hours late on account the storm. The breaking down of the egraph wires have delayed railroad trafthroughout the storm area. This inlves serious interruption to the mail

rt covers every phase of the case, maka number of recommendations.

The condition of Justice Gray, of the sited States Supreme Court, who is sufting from paralysis, is stated by Dr. huston to-night to be a little improved. present no serious result is expected.

lenators Hanna, Depew, Secretary Root, Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, dge Henry Howland, Lewis Cass Ledrd. David Eggleston, C. A. Griscom, A. J. ssatt, Wayne MacVeagh, Seth Barton ench, Frank Sturgis and Marvin Hughitt, imbers of the Corsair Club, called at the hite House to-night, after having had mer with Senator Depew. The visit was

purely social one. STRIKE OF "FRESHIES."

adents Resent the Suspension of Nine of Their Fellows.

OWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 22.-Nine freshn, medical students of the University Iowa, have been suspended, and as a isequence eighty-eight of the class have se on strike. The men who were susards during school hours and were puned as a result of the investigation fol- was as white as a sheet. As he sat down ring the blow recently dealt Olga Avk- in his seat he drew his handkerchief from

tions unless their fellow-students are taken | the encounter. back. The faculty is firm.

FIGHT IN SENATE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) ippines in colonizing the negroes in the minutes a semblance of order was obtained. on the other side of the chamber" Mr. Spooner inquired to whom he referred.

COWARDS AND HYPOCRITES. "I have many friends on the Republican side," said Mr. Tillman. "Personally you are a nice, clean-hearted sort of man, but politically you are the most infamous cowards and hypocrites that ever happened."

In the course of his speech Mr. Tillman became involved in a lively colloquy with Mr. Spooner regarding the ratification of the Paris treaty. The South Carolina senator referred to Mr. Spooner's comments in his speech yesterday upon the part taken by W. J. Bryan in securing the ratification of the treaty. He agreed with the Wisconsin senator that the influence of Mr. Bryan was potent, but insisted that even his influence was not sufficient to induce the Senate to ratify the treaty. After he had done all that it was possible for him to do Mr. Tillman asserted the Republicans yet lacked votes enough to secure ratification.

'You know." he shouted, shaking his finger at the Republican side, "how those votes "How were they secured?" demanded Mr.

"I know, if the senator does not," replied Mr. Tillman. "I have received information in confidence from that side of the chamber. I know from that that improper influences were used in getting the votes." "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, 'upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is due the senator and due the country that he name him. A man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward. If the senator knows of any man who has been improperly influenced, he should

"I know," asserted Mr. Tillman, "that the patronage-the federal patronage-of a State has been parceled out to a senator since the ratification of that treaty." "What State?" demanded Mr. Spooner.

"South Carolina," shouted Mr. Tillman. "Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I leave you to fight the matter out with your col-

"Well," retorted Mr. Tillman, "I never shirk the responsibility for a statement I make. I know that he (Mr. McLaurin, his colleague) voted for the treaty. I know that improper influence was brought to bear. I know what I believe. "You simply believe," retorted Mr. Spoon-

ALLEGED CRUELTIES. This ended the incident for the time, but uesday night. This action is practically the feeling engendered manifested itself he proposition submitted a few days ago later in a thrilling and sensational scence. some letters from some soldiers in the Philippines detailing the alleged cruelties practiced upon the natives by the American forces. He told of 160 Filipinos to whom, the writer stated, the water cure had been administered, resulting in the death of all but twenty-six of them. Mr. Hoar interrupted to say that he had received many letters making charges

against the American forces, but in every instance the writers had given him the information either in confidence, or as incidents of which they merely had heard, and of which they professed to know nothing personally. He protested against information of that kind, and declared: "I do not want anybody to tell me in strict confidence of a murder.' Mr. Burton interrupted to defend General

Funston, upon whom, he said, the comments of Mr. Tillman had reflected, as the soldiers who were charged (in the letters the South Carolina senator had read) with the cruelties were under General Funston's command. Mr. Burton read General Funston's explicit denial of the very story which had been referred to by Mr. Tillman, the denial concluding with the statement: "This statement I wish to brand as an atrocious lie, without the slightest foundation. Statements of this kind are simply braggadocio and are repeated in the Senate of the United States." Mr. Burton quoted General Funston as saying that practices of this kind were sometimes resorted to by the Macabebe scouts (natives.) "That's a confession of the truth of the charges," shouted Mr. Tillman. He dis-

claimed, however, any reflection upon Gen-SENSATIONAL SCENE. Soon afterward Mr. Tillman concluded

Scarcely had he resumed his seat when tional scenes ever witnessed in the history ie Asiatic station, stating that the health of the United States Senate. Pale to the lips, and trembling with the emotion which in vain he endeavored to control, Mr. Mc-Laurin, of South Carolina, arose and addressed the Senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. Instantly a hush fell over the Senate and over the people in the thronged galleries.

The very atmosphere seemed charged with excitement. With breathless interest the auditors, both on the floor and in the galleries, hung upon every word uttered by the South Carolina senator. Despite the emotion under which he was laboring Mr. McLaurin seemed to be the calmest man in the chamber. He spoke with deliberation and his enunciation was clear and distinct. Every word he uttered seemed to be felt as well as heard in the remotest part of the historic old hall.

"Mr. President," he began, "I rise to question of personal privilege." He had voiced less than a dozen words, yet the excitement by this time had become intense. All seemed to realize that a portentous event was about to happen. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, moved restlessly about in the rear of the chamber and Asons and appeals from other organized sistant Sergeant-at-arms B. W. Layton rose from his seat, as if to listen the better

to what was about to be said. "During my absence," continued Mr. Mc-Laurin, "a few moments ago from the Senate chamber, in attendance upon the committee on Indian affairs, the senator who has just taken his seat [Mr. Tillman] said that improper influences had been used in changing the vote of somebody in the signing of that treaty, and then went on later and said that it applied to the senator from iplore the President "to save Cuba from | South Carolina who had been given the patronage in that State. I think I got the sense of the controversy

> Still controlling himself with an effort, but still speaking very calmly and with a carefully-modulated tone, Mr. McLaurin said, and his words cut through the Senate chamber like a knife; "I desire to state, Mr. President-I would not use as strong language as I intend had I not, soon after the Senate met, replied to these insinuations and said that they were untrue. I now say," continued Mr. McLaurin, with distinct emphasis upon every word, and half turning toward his colleague, Mr. Tillman, who sat in the same row, only three seats away, "that the statement is a willful, malicious and deliberate lie!"

TILLMAN LIKE A TIGER. Mr. McLaurin got no further with his statement. Mr. Tillman, who was occupying his regular seat, on the main aisle, sprang with tiger-like ferocity at his col-Attorney General Knox to-day submitted league. Mr. Teller, who was sitting at his the President his report and recommen- desk between the two South Carolina senations in the case of Judge Noyes, of the tors, was swept aside without ceremony. ideral Court of Alaska. Mr. Knox re- Indeed, the infuriated Tillman climbed over ntly conducted an investigation of the him in his effort to reach McLaurin. Witharges against Judge Noyes, and his re- out the slightest hesitation Mr. McLaurin sprang to meet the attack half way. Mr. Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague with his right fist. It landed upon Mr. Mc-Laurin's forehead, just above the left eye. although its force was partly spent upon McLaurin's arm, which he had raised in an effort to parry the blow. Instantly McLaurin's right arm shot out.

the blow landing upon Tillman's face, apparently on the nose. Again Tillman struck out frantically, this time with his left hand. The blow did not land upon McLaurin. Then followed a wild scrimmage, both senators clinching at each

Senators Warren and Scott, both of

whom are powerful men, rushed toward the combatants to separate them. Assistant Sergeant-at-arms Layton sprang over desks in his effort to reach the bellicose senators. Just as he seized McLaurin Tillman aimed a left-handed blow at his colleague which struck Mr. Layton in the face. Fortunately the blow was glancing and did no special harm. Mr. Layton tore them apart. Both senators were still striking wildly at each other, some of the blows landing upon Mr. Layton. An instant later the angry senators were pinioned in the arms of Senators Scott and Warren. They were dragged further apart. although they still made ineffectual efforts to get at each other. Finally they were

forced into their seats. TILLMAN WHITE AS A SHEET. Mr. McLaurin, although very pale, seemed aded had thrown bricks, mortar and to be the calmer of the two. Mr. Tillman

kieff, a Russian girl student. The strikers his pocket and wiped blood from his face mbrace all except three of the ninety-one that seemingly was flowing slightly from emaining members of the freshman class. the nose. Until that time it had been sup-They declare they will go to other institu- posed that blood had not been drawn in

During the fight senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. The Senate never in its history has received such a shock. The president pro tem., Mr. Frye, was the first to regain composure. In calm and unimpassioned tones he directed that the Senate be in order. He rapped sharply two some of the \$400,000,000 expended in the Phil- or three times with his gavel, and in a few Southern States of this country. When he although senators, having by this time later directed a question at "his friends partly recovered from the shock, moved hurriedly about the chamber. Mr. Gallinger was first to address the

chair. "Mr. President," said he, "I ask that the doors be closed." Again the president pro tem. requested the Senate to be in order and that the senators resume their seats. It was reserved for Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, in a measure to relieve the strain under which all were laboring. He desired to address the Senate on the pending Philippine bill, and, calling for the attention of the chair, he said: "If the senator from South Carolina [Mr. Mc-Laurin] has concluded-

He was interrupted by Mr. McLaurin, who said, very calmly: "I will now proceed with my remarks which were so unceremoniously interrupted." "I call the senator from South Carolina

to order," interrupted Mr. Teller, "Which one of the senators," inquired Mr. McLaurin, with some asperity. "This one," said Mr. Teller, indicating Mr. McLaurin, "and the other one, too, for "Mr. President," interjected Mr. Foraker, 'I join in that. Surely," he continued, with

great feeling, his face pale with excitement, "there is some way to protect the dignity of this body.' "Certainly," said Mr. Burrows, who had been endeavoring vainly to get the eye of the chair, "and the Senate cannot let this thing pass, Mr. President. "Mr. President," again said Mr. Gallinger,

I asked that the doors might be closed. "Mr. President," said Mr. Foraker, who had moved into the main alsie, "I move that the Senate go into executive session." Without comment every senator, laboring yet under the emotion which all endeavored to conceal, the motion was agreed to and at 2:52 the doors were closed. DECLARED IN CONTEMPT.

The proceedings after the doors were closed covered almost two hours of time and resulted in the adoption of a resolution in the form of an order as follows: "Ordered, that the two senators from the State of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the Senate on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session and that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges and elections with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the Senate in regard thereto."

The discussion which occurred in the secret session was based largely on the above resolution, the first suggestion of which was made by Mr. Foraker. In presenting the resolution after the doors were closed Mr. Foraker remarked that the occurrence had been an outrage on the dignity of the Senate, of which the Senate should take cognizance.

Mr. Hoar indorsed the resolution of Mr. Foraker, but said he thought the action of the Senate should be more explicit than contemplated by the resolution. He, therefore, moved to amend it by ordering that the two senators from South Carolina be declared in contempt for disorderly conduct and speech in its presence, and that both should be taken in custody. In support of this amendment he said that any court or any other parliamentary body would commit the men for so grave an offense against its dignity to await its judgment. The reference of the matter to a committee he said, would be on lines with a court's reference to an auditor or a referee and the offender should be restrained during the in-

Mr. Blackburn and others then stated that the two South Carolina senators were willing to apologize and thus purge themselves of the contempt, and, in view of this statement, Mr. Hoar withdrew the portion of his amendment providing for their commitment. Mr. Foraker then accepted the amend-

ment of Mr. Hoar and it was embodied in the resolution. Before the vote was taken a number of senators spoke, and while there were many kind utterances there was no exception in the opinions expressed as to the gravity and seriousness of the offense. Among the senators who thus delivered themselves were Senators Teller, Fairbanks, Hanna, Blackburn and Spooner. MR. HANNA'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Hanna suggested that, serious as had been the encounter in the Senate, it was not so grave as the charge of misconduct made against Mr. McLaurin, and he thought that any investigation undertaken should extend to that matter.

Mr. Teller, while uniting with other senators in deprecating the occurrence, said it was not unprecedented; that there had been similar affairs on the floor of the Senate, and instanced, among others, the encounters between Senators Benton and Foote. He also suggested that Mr. Spooner was not entirely blameless for to-day's occurrence, because by his interrogatories order. In the ordinary transgression of the plicitly the charges which had been but vaguely made before his interference in the

Replying to this statement, Mr. Spooner said he had been of the opinion that Mr. Tillman should either not make his charges or move for an inquiry if he believed them There was much discussion as to whether

the vote on the Foraker amendment should be taken in open or secret session. A motion was made by Mr. Teller for the open-ing of the doors. This was voted down-The Republican senators expressed them-

selves as willing to hear the apologies promised, but insisted there should first be action upon the resolution. Upon suggestion of Mr. Bacon there was division of the two branches of the question. The first vote was taken on the question of contempt, and it prevailed by a unanimous vote (61 to 0) on a roll call. The rest of the resolution, referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections, was adopted without a roll call. Both the South Carolina senators remained in their seats. They conferred occasionally with their friends, but neither made any attempt to address the Senate.

After the secret session the Senate, at 5:15, resumed business in open session. Evidence was abundant that the secret session had been more or less exciting. Nearly every senator in the chamber was liberately and every one of the hundreds eral senators rose to their feet as if half on his feet. Groups of senators were gathered here and there about the chamber. all discussing the event which had thrown the dignified body into a ferment. As soon as order could be restored. Mr. Blackburn it a high honor and privilege to be a memsaid that as the seal of secrecy had been ber of this body. I had never had any removed from the secret session just held | legislative experience when I came here, he was at liberty to say that during the and my previous service as Governor of session he had made a statement of what the senator from South Carolina [Tillman] was prepared to say to the Senate. He ex- sembly with that dignity and regard-proppialned that both senators had been declared by the Senate to be in contempt. What he desired to know, and he wanted the chair to rule on the point, was whether any statement could be made to the Senate in open session by either of the sena- when I came here. I have found a great | measure should be resumed, Mr. McLaurin, tors while they were in contempt. Mr. Foraker suggested that unanimous consent be

BLACKBURN PERSISTENT. Mr. Blackburn declined to hear for a moment any suggestion that unanimous consent be given them to address the Senate. That they were in contempt all senators now knew. What he wanted to know was tesy, but as a matter of right. On that point he demanded a ruling by the chair. The senator from South Carolina [Tillman]. he continued, was willing and anxious to make a statement, but he wanted to know tempt was, in his judgment, premature. Mr. Hoar suggested that they could ad-

by a motion to give them that privilege. Mr. Blackburn objected to any unanimous consent, maintaining that if the senators were accorded the floor in that way they held it for any purpose and had the undoubted right to speak upon any sub-"Oh, no, no," came protests from all parts of the chamber.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was about to suggest the practice of courts in contempt cases, but he was interrupted by Mr. Blackburn with the statement that the Senate was not a court in any sense. The Senate had its own rules and by them only could it be governed. Mr. Aldrich said there was nothing in the rules of the Senate which covered specifically such a violation of the order and dignity

of the body as had occurred. As both senators had been declared to be in contempt, however, it was manifest that they could not take the floor except for the purpose of purging themselves of that contempt. He maintained that the senators had been adjudged out of order practically by a vote

The discussion was quite lengthy and was

of the Senute.

Damage

to justify being in a smoke and water sale, but because they happened to be there at the time of the fire they must suffer the penalty of smoke and water prices, even though they escaped unharmed. Everything in the department is included in the sale. In Boys' and Children's Furnishings 25c and 50c Underwear is cut to 15 cents; 50c Nighties are cut to 19 cents; \$1 Union Suits are cut to 50 cents; 50c Union Suits are cut to 33 cents; Boys' and Children's Gloves and Mittens cut from 25c to 8 cents, from 50c to 25 cents, from 75c to 47 cents, from \$1 to 67 cents; Linen Collars, 1 cent each; Linen Cuffs, 5 cents per pair; some badly damaged 50c and 75c Waists, which laundering will restore, are 10 cents-some of them are Star Waists; \$1 Blue Flannel Waists, 50 cents; 45c Sweaters, 27 cents; some Leggings in jersey, corduroy, velvet and leather that were from \$1 to \$2 are cut to 50c, 75c and \$1-some of them were wet, but you could not detect it now. All Waists that were in boxes and cases are cut 25 per cent., and they show no damage. White laundered 75c Shirts are now 33 cents; 50c fancy stiff Shirts are cut to 25 cents. Children's Suits are shown as follows:

FAIR.

The Resumption of Business

Boys' and Children's Department

of the When Clothing Store, will occur to-morrow at nine o'clock. Boys' and children's Suits and Over-

Smoke and Water

on the morning of Feb. 3, will be offered at a discount of from thirty to seventy per cent, according to

measure of damage. The chief depreciation lies in the appearance and price, not in the service. Some

Former price\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$10.00
Smoke price	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$5.00
Children's Overcoats are shown as follows:						
Former price			\$4.00	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00
Smoke price				\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
Boys' Suits are shown as follows:						
Former price		. \$5.00	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00
Smoke price		\$2.50	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
Some bad cases of smoke or water show grea	ter redu	ction tha	n we h	ave enum	erated as	nd some

protected goods only carry 25 per cent. depreciation. Monday, Feb. 24, 9 A. M.

The sale of Men's Suits, Overcoats and Trousers, Men's Furnishings and Hats will continue until the entire stock is disposed of. Several thousand people daily are attending this sale

AT THE

WHEN

participated in by Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Foraker and Mr. Teller.

MR. FRYE'S RULING. Other senators showed a disposition to discuss the subject further, but Mr. Frye, president pro tem., announced that he was ready to rule, and said:

"While these two senators are declared to be in contempt the chair could not recognize either if he should rise and address senator that they be heard the chair would recognize the senator making the motion and would hold that the motion was in he had provoked Mr. Tillman to make ex- rules or violation of order the senator violating it must take his chair and he cannot be recognized by the presiding officer again until the Senate has relieved him of that by motion. Of course the senators from South Carolina can be relieved from the condition in which they are now so far as recognition is concerned by a motion and a majority vote. What will happen after the two senators have purged themselves so far as it is possible of the con-tempt the chair will be prepared to rule whenever that question is raised.'

At the conclusion of the ruling of Mr. Frye, Mr. Blackburn said: "I move that the senior senator from South Carolina be 'Why one senator," interjected Mr. 'I move that the two senators from South

Carolina," began Mr. Blackburn. "That's right," said Mr. Spooner. "-Be given the floor," continued Mr. kburn, "to make any statement in their

own way to the Senate to purge themselves of the contempt. The motion was carried.

TILLMAN'S APOLOGY. Amid breathless silence Mr. Tillman rose to address the Senate. His calm manner gave no indication of the tremendous scene in which he had been one of the principal actors a short time before. He spoke deof auditors leaned forward eagerly to catch

"Mr. President, I have always esteemed | Mr. McLaurin, urged him to stop where South Carolina for four years had unfitted me in a measure to enter this august aser regard I will say-for its traditions and habits and rules that is desirable. "I have been here seven years. I have in that time learned to judge men with a

little more catholicity of spirit than I did many people here in whose personal integrity and honor and regard for their ob- ate. given to the senators to make their state- ligations as gentlemen I have implicit confidence; but I have seen so much of partisanship, I have seen so much of what I consider slavish submission to party domination that I confess I have felt somewhat at a loss to judge men who in one aspect appeared to be so high and clean and honorable and in another appeared more or less despicable. I say this because of the act that one of the senators has seen fit whether senators in contempt could ad- to allude to some matters that occurred in dress the Senate, not as a matter of cour- the debate this afternoon. I want to say that so far as any action of mine has caused any senator here or the Senate as a body or the people of the United States to feel that I have been derelict and that have not shown that courtesy and proper observance of the rules of this body that I regret it; I apologize for it. I was ready how he could make it. The action of the to do that two minutes after I had acted, Senate in declaring Mr. Tillman in con- but under the provocation, which was known to all of you, I could not have acted otherwise than I did, and while I apologize dress the Senate by unanimous consent, or to the Senate and am sorry that it has oc- bill. He referred particularly to the ad-

curred I have nothing more to say.' M'LAURIN ALSO SORRY. Mr. McLaurin rose at the conclusion of Mr. Tillman's address. He, too, was calm, but it was evident he was suppressing his emotion by an effort. He spoke with greater feeling than that manifested by his colleague, particularly when he told the Senate how sorely he had been tried by the accusations made against him from time to time. He said:

"Mr. President, I did not realize that I Record, that I was in contempt of the Senate, but at the same time, as the Senate honorable body, I beg leave to apologize. was in attendance on the committee on In- | nished by other countries?"

WE OFFER \$95,000 Marion, Ind., Light and Heat-\$10,000 City of Brazil, Ind.

\$25,000 Interstate Stockyards Co., 1st Mortgage. Union Traction Co. Pref'd Stock. Price 90 Belt R. R. Preferred Stock Belt R. R. Common Stock. Indianapolis F're Ins. Co. Stock Price 148 Ind. Title Guar. & Loan Co. St'k Price 80 Law Building Stock. Price 90 H. P. Wasson Co. Pref. Stock. Price 103% Price and particulars upon application.

J. F. WILD & CO., 205 Stevenson Building.

vote on the Spanish treaty is known to all of you. There have been statements in newspapers and insinuations that I had been lafluenced by improper motives in connection with my vote on that treaty. Knowing in my own soul, and knowing that God in heaven also knows that it was false, when I was told that it was centered down to me I was so outraged by what I considered a most brutal assault upon my honor as a man, and especially in view of the fact that in the beginning of the session, after the action of my party associates. I made a most careful and deliberate statement explaining all those matters. I did not feel as a man that I could ever hold my head up again if I did not resent it in the place where it was delivered in the strongest and most forlcble terms that I could employ. "With that, Mr. President, I am done, except I have this to say: If there is any more talk of that kind or any more-' As Mr. McLaurin uttered the last sentences of his address, intimating that if there was any further effort to press upon him the accusations which had been made against him there might be trouble, there was an evident stir in the chamber. Sevexpecting a renewal of the trouble. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, and Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, both of whom were sitting near he was, Mr. Patterson saying: "I beg the

"I will refrain, then, Mr. President," said Mr. McLaurin. As he resumed his seat he made an effort to compose himself, as if to dispel any fear on the part of those about him that it might have been his intention to precipitate further disturbances by any violent comments. After some discussion it was arranged at the suggestion of Mr. Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, that discussion of the of Mississippi, desiring to address the Sen-

Mr. McLaurin then took the floor in opposition to the measure. He denounced the method of the majority and said the policy was detrimental to the best interests of the United States. The Filipinos did not want us to rule them and were firm for independence. He said it was time the United States returned to its traditions and avoided the complications of colonial government. The Senate then, at 6:30 p. m., took a recess until 8 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION OF SENATE.

Speeches by Messrs. Pritchard and Fairbanks-Small Attendance.

When the Senate reconvened at 8 o'clock not a dozen senators appeared on the floor. Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, made a brief address in support of the Philippine vantage the Philippines would be to the South, and upon this point he said in part: "I have examined with great care the importation of cotton and cotton goods to the hilippine islands from all countries, both manufactured and unmanufactured cotton for the twelve months ending June, 1901. I find that the total importation of cotton and cotton goods to those islands for the period named amounted to \$9,510,397. this total the United States furnished the small amount of \$127,325. These figures are surprising, but true. Those islands imported \$9,382.932 worth was in contempt of the Senate, nor do I of cotton and cotton goods from countries think now, if my words are read in the other than the United States in 1901. Is it' not reasonable to suppose that when our commerce with those islands is firmly eshas ruled that I am in contempt of this | tablished, as it will surely be at an early day, that the South will furnish the greater "I desire to say, Mr. President, that I part of this \$9,382,982 worth of cotton and have been very sorely and severely tried. I cotton goods that has heretofore been furence was needed here. The history of the great danger we have to fear in dealing is said, really owes the McDonald company turns from firms and employes.

==BONDS== IS YOUR LIVER

WORKING? Despondency, Languor, Backache, Biliousness, Nervousness, Headache, Heartburn, Dyspepsia and Irritability Are Caused

by Sluggish Liver. TEST YOUR URINE. Any one can determine whether he is suffering from torpid liver. Is your urine of a reddish color? Does it pass in small quantity? Does it cause pain

while passing? Do you feel heavy and depressed? Have you pains in your side and back? Do you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth? Do you feel a fullness after eating? If you have any of these symptoms your liver is diseased, and it is caused by the diseased condition of your kidneys, Get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure at once, as delays are Violent Cathartics Are Dangerous. It is a common mistake to resort to powerful purgatives which exhaust the system and leave it in a weakened condition.

Warner's Safe Cure WARNER'S SAFE CURE stimulates

the action of the liver, and at the same time tones up the system. It is purely vegetable, contains no harmful drugs and is positive in its action; it does not constipate; it is a most valuable and effective touic; it is a stimulant to digestion, putting the patient in the very best receptive state for the work of the

restorer. It prepares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organ and heals at the same time. It builds up the body; gives it strength and restores the energy that is or has been wasting under the baneful suffering of diseased liver and kidneys.

CURED KIDNEYS AND LIVER DISEASE AFTER TEN YEARS' SUFFERING. Charles H. Corcoran, of Fitchburg, Mass., tells his experience in the following unsolveite i let-

ter: "For ten years I suffered with kidney and liver trouble, and, after trying the best physicians here and in other places, I went to the Massachusetts General Hospital and found no relief. was then so bad that I had to have injections of oplum to relieve me of the pain. I could no sleep rights or work days. I lost twenty-five pounds. Wor is cannot describe my feelings saw Warner's Safe Cure advertisement and asked a physician about it. He said it would do me no good and left me more of his own medicine which I did not take, but took Warner's Safa Cure and six bottles cured me. I have regained my twenty-five pounds and feet as well as Lever ild. I cannot say too much in praise of Warner's Safe Cure for liver and kidney diseases."

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two regular sizes and sold by all druggists, or direct, at 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

(LESS THAN ONE CENT A DOSE.) Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good" as Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of liver disease during the last thirty years. It is now prescribed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the liver, kidney and bladder. The one great fact that stands out is that Warner's Safe Cure cures.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the liver, kidney, blad ler and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free to any one who will write Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in the Journal. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed. Our doctor will send medical book et, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many convincing testimonials, free, to any one who will write. WARNER'S SAFE PILLS, taken with Warner's Safe Cure move the bowels and aid a speedy

issues of conditions in the islands."

HARASSING AMERICANS.

Annoying Contractors.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 22 .- A police court judge here yesterday issued an order for the arrest of Jackson Smith, manager of the McKinley Memorial Association reof the J. P. McDonald Construction Company, until he has paid the sum of about edged. This notable increase since the last 4,000 sucres (a sucre is equivalent to 97 published report of the returns is due in dian affairs when I received a message | Mr. Fairbanks followed in an hour's ad- cents United States currency) claimed by considerable part to the receipt of numerfrom a friend in the Senate that my pres- dress in support of the Philippine bill. "The a subcontractor named Darquea, who, it ous personal subscriptions and large re-

with the Philippines is not insurrection in | money. It is asserted that the case is not, the islands, but political exigencies in the even according to Ecuadorian law, one for United States," said the senator. "The a police court, and that the sentence is ardanger is that parties may seek to make bitrary, being dictated by a judge who had no evidence but Darquea's statement before At 9:40 the Senate adjourned until Mon- him, who is sitting miles away from the place where the work in connection with the case was done, and from whose sontence there is no appeal. The whole case is looked upon as an attempt to harass the American constructing company. Mr. Smith left here this morning for the com-How the Ecuadorian Authorities Are pany's works, but will probably be arrested and brought back.

McKinley Memorial Fund Growing.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 .- The Illinois auxiliary ports contributions to date amounting to \$30,616, including \$25,139 previously acknowl-